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# Carlucci Sees No Simple Solution to Problems of CIA

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There is no simple solution to problems that have plagued the Central Intelligence Agency over the last several years, according to that agency's deputy director.

Scranton-born Frank Carlucci, sworn in as deputy director in February, spoke in Kingston last night at the dedication of the Wallace F. Stettler Learning Resources Center on the campus of Wyoming Seminary.

"People get too caught up in simplistic solutions," he said.

Legislative restrictions on the CIA, Carlucci said, would only fragment programs and create an unending ribbon of red tape. "Behind every bureaucrat is a law and its dozens of regulations," he said. Carlucci said he believes a certain amount of public disclosure is necessary to maintain some degree of rapport with the public, but that "glorified whistle blowers" ultimately do the agency more harm than good.

He claimed a European author virtually makes a living by publishing the names of CIA agents on that continent.

People often underestimate the importance of the CIA in international affairs, he said.

Claiming most CIA work is analytical, but admitting the agency deals in espionage as well, Carlucci said the importance of a world-wide intelligence network for a country with the power of the United States cannot be overestimated.

"It would be foolish to even talk about something like a SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) agreement without first arranging for verification of an opponent's strength," he said.

He also said incidents of international terrorism would happen more frequent-

ly if not for CIA infiltration of terrorist operations.

"The best way to prevent terrorism is to know what terrorists are going to do," he said.

He said painstaking moral decisions are made all the time that involve the possible loss of an agent's life.

Agents who have infiltrated terrorist organizations are sometimes called on by those groups to participate in terrorist activities, he said, and decisions by CIA officials always involve "moral values and a sense of responsibility."

Agency activities range from espionage to the tracking of narcotic shipments in foreign lands, he said, and the importance of that activity cannot be overestimated.

Carlucci joined the Foreign Service in 1956 after graduating from Princeton University in 1952, serving in the Navy for two years, and then graduating from

the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration in 1955.

His first assignment was as vice consul and economic officer at the U.S. Embassy in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 1957 to 1959. He then served as second secretary and political officer in Kishasha, Congo (now Zaire) from 1960 to 1962; as officer in charge, Congolese political affairs, from 1962 through 1964; as consul general to Zanzibar in 1964 and 1965; and as counselor for political affairs, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 1965 through 1969.

Carlucci has also served other government agencies, including the Office of Economic Opportunity, as assistant director and director; the Office of Management and Budget; and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, where he served as an undersecretary from 1972 through 1974.

The government position for which he is best known in the area was his ap-

pointment as presidential representative to the Wyoming Valley during the Agnes disaster of 1972.

That was one of his most memorable assignments, he said, because the response of the people in the area to adversity was "an inspiring experience."

Carlucci said the type of government action taken during the Agnes flood could go a long way in making the federal government more efficient.

"The programs were more simplified in the emergency," he said, "and only one man was accountable."

He said simplification of programs and accountability by individuals is the key to making the entire federal government operate more smoothly.

Carlucci also expressed his views on youth and education.

"There is a great deal of talk today in education concerning relevance vs. the liberal tradition," he said.

Drawing on his experience as a world traveler, Carlucci said, "The greatest strength of American democracy is the diversity of its educational system. We've got to teach people how to think—not what to think," he said.

He said the youth in America today is different in attitude than when he entered the foreign service because it has "no banner to unfurl, and no particular crusade to take part in."

He also said today's youth has a tendency to judge yesterday's actions by today's standards.

"Things the CIA did 10 years ago in the name of democracy are considered wrong today because the circumstances at the time are not considered," he said.

Carlucci is generally considered the second-ranking official in the Central Intelligence Agency, and is responsible for its day-to-day operations.

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